

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHASE WILLIAMS and WILLIAM
ZHANG, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BLOCK.ONE, BRENDAN BLUMER,
and DAN LARIMER,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:20-cv-02809-LAK

Honorable Lewis A. Kaplan

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
LEAVE TO SUBSTITUTE PARTIES, CHANGE THE CAPTION,
AND AMEND THE COMPLAINT**

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Plaintiffs Chase Williams and William Zhang (together, “Plaintiffs”) respectfully submit this memorandum of law in support of their motion, pursuant to Rules 15(a)(2) and 21 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for leave to substitute JD Anderson (“Anderson”), David Muhammad (“Muhammad”), Ranjith Thiagarajan (“Thiagarajan”), and Token Fund I LLC (“Token Fund,” and together with Anderson, Muhammad, Thiagarajan, and Williams, the “Proposed Plaintiffs”) as plaintiffs in this Action, to remove Zhang as a plaintiff, and to file the Proposed Amended Complaint (the “PAC”)¹ as an amendment to the Complaint (the “Complaint”) filed on April 3, 2020 against Defendants Block.one (“Block.one”), Brendan Blumer (“Blumer”), and Daniel Larimer (“Larimer,” and together with Block.one and Blumer, “Defendants”).

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This is a securities class action seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants’ sales of EOS digital tokens (“EOS”), which are unregistered securities.

On April 3, 2020, Plaintiffs filed the Complaint on behalf of a class (the “Class”) of investors who purchased EOS tokens between June 26, 2017 and April 3, 2020 (the “Class Period”), alleging that Defendants’ unregistered sales of EOS violated the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77l(a)(1), 77o; the New Jersey Blue Sky law, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 49:3-71; and the Texas Blue Sky law, Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. art. 581-33. Since filing the Complaint, Plaintiffs’ counsel have continued

¹ The PAC is attached as Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Jordan A. Goldstein in Support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Leave to Substitute Parties, Change Caption, and Amend the Complaint, dated June 21, 2020.

their investigation into unregistered sales of EOS, identified additional investors from across the country who were harmed by Defendants' unlawful conduct, and drafted further causes of action likely to enhance recovery by the Class. The Proposed Plaintiffs are among that group, and Plaintiffs now move for leave to substitute them as parties to this Action, to file the PAC—which alleges claims arising from Defendants' unregistered sales of EOS under 33 additional Blue Sky laws, and to amend the caption.

BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

Block.one is a blockchain-focused software development company. PAC ¶ 20. Blumer is Block.one's Chief Executive Officer, and Larimer is Block.one's Chief Technology Officer. *Id.* ¶¶ 21–22.

Since at least June 26, 2017, Defendants have promoted, offered, and sold an unregistered security known as the EOS token, a form of digital asset marketed to investors. *Id.* ¶¶ 1, 56–65. Defendants issued a “whitepaper” to investors that described in highly technical terms the supposed utility to which EOS would be placed. *Id.* ¶ 56. Block.one expressly represented in documents distributed to investors in connection with the offering that EOS tokens were not being offered as securities and thus omitted from the “whitepaper” many disclosures that securities laws and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) have long deemed essential to investor protections in initial public offerings. *Id.* ¶¶ 66–67.

In 2017, Defendants created one billion EOS tokens, sold 90 percent of them to the public via an initial coin offering (an “ICO”) running from June 26, 2017 to June

1, 2018 (the “Offering Period”), and retained approximately 10 percent of them to further profit from EOS’s anticipated appreciation. *Id.* ¶¶ 58–61. Defendants raised over \$4 billion in proceeds through the ICO alone. *Id.* ¶ 61. During and after the Offering Period, EOS tokens were listed, promoted, and sold on various crypto-asset exchanges. *Id.* ¶¶ 55, 59.

Plaintiffs, the Proposed Plaintiffs, and members of the Class purchased EOS tokens during and after the Offering Period. *Id.* ¶¶ 103–05. Their EOS tokens are today worth a fraction of the prices they paid. *Id.* ¶ 103.

Although Defendants described EOS tokens as something other than securities, the tokens were in fact securities. This was not clear to a reasonable investor at purchase, however, and would not have been reasonably apparent until, at the earliest, April 3, 2019, when the SEC released a detailed “Framework” to analyze digital assets, indicating that EOS and other similar digital tokens are “investment contracts” and therefore securities under Section 2 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77b. PAC ¶¶ 66–72; *see* SEC, *Framework for “Investment Contract” Analysis of Digital Assets (“Framework”)* (Apr. 3, 2019), <https://bit.ly/2C4uCNE>.

Defendants have never registered EOS tokens as required under Section 5 of the Securities Act or its state law analogues. *Id.* ¶¶ 1, 6, 66–68. Accordingly, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs, the Proposed Plaintiffs, and the Class, all of whom purchased the unregistered EOS tokens during the Class Period. *Id.* ¶¶ 103–04.

B. Procedural History

On April 3, 2020, Plaintiffs, on behalf of the Class of EOS investors, filed this Action against Defendants. (ECF No. 1.) Plaintiffs’ Complaint, which states claims

under the Securities Act, the New Jersey Blue Sky law, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 49:3-71, and the Texas Blue Sky law, Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. art. 581-33, was the first to assert the claims described therein.

On June 5, 2020, counsel for Defendants accepted service for Block.one and Larimer but not for Blumer. (ECF Nos. 16–17.) Plaintiffs’ counsel retained an investigator to search for an address for Blumer and will likely seek to serve process on Blumer through alternative means if counsel for Block.one and Larimer continue to refuse service on Blumer’s behalf.

On June 8, 2020, Plaintiffs, Block.one, and Larimer executed a stipulation (the “Stipulation”), which: (1) provided that Block.one and Larimer (together, the “Stipulating Defendants”) shall not be obligated to respond to the Complaint unless ordered to do so; (2) provided that Plaintiffs shall have 45 days after the Court’s disposition of their motion for appointment as lead plaintiff to file an amended class action complaint; (3) provided that the Stipulating Defendants shall have 45 days after such filing to answer, move against, or otherwise respond to the amended class action complaint; and (4) set a schedule for the filing of opposition and reply briefs to the motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 18.) That same day, the Proposed Plaintiffs moved to be appointed lead plaintiffs and for approval of the undersigned as co-lead counsel (the “Lead Plaintiff Motion”). (ECF Nos. 20–21, 25–26.)² The Court so-ordered the

² Other EOS investors filed an action (*Crypto Assets Opportunity Fund LLC v. Block.one*, Case No. 1:20-cv-03829 (S.D.N.Y. May 18, 2020)) pursuant to a complaint that appears to have been largely copied from the Complaint in this Action, and have moved to be appointed lead plaintiffs. (ECF Nos. 22-24, 27.)

Stipulation on June 9, 2020. (ECF No. 28.) No other scheduling order has been entered in this case.

Plaintiffs now move, pursuant to Rules 15(a)(2) and 21 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for leave to substitute the Proposed Plaintiffs as plaintiffs in this Action, to file the PAC as an amendment to the Complaint, and to update the caption accordingly. The PAC does not allege new facts about Defendants. Rather, it asserts further claims under the Blue Sky laws of 33 additional States and Territories, all of which arise from the exact same conduct put at issue in the Complaint. The PAC is not intended as the consolidated class action complaint contemplated by the Stipulation (which will include all of the claims that the Court-appointed lead counsel has by that time deemed appropriate to bring on behalf of the Class), but rather, as explained below, *see infra* at 10–12, as an amended complaint that Plaintiffs seek leave to file now, before the Court resolves the Lead Plaintiff Motion, in order to address certain statute of limitation arguments Defendants are likely to assert.

ARGUMENT

I. LEAVE TO SUBSTITUTE PLAINTIFFS AND AMEND IS FREELY GRANTED.

Motions for leave to substitute plaintiffs and to amend a pleading are governed by “the same standard of liberality.” *Duling v. Gristede’s Operating Corp.*, 265 F.R.D. 91, 96–97 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (Pitman, M.J.) (quoting *FTD Corp. v. Banker’s Tr. Co.*, 954 F. Supp. 106, 109 (S.D.N.Y. 1997) (Stein, J.)). “Leave … should be freely granted when justice so requires,” *id.* at 96 (citing, *inter alia*, Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)), and denied only if (1) the amendment and substitution of plaintiffs was unduly delayed, (2) the

amendment and substitution of plaintiffs would unduly prejudice the opposing party, (3) the amendment and substitution of plaintiffs “would be futile,” or (4) the amendment and substitution of plaintiffs are “sought for dilatory purposes or … made in bad faith,” *id.* (quoting *Lee v. Regal Cruises, Ltd.*, 916 F. Supp. 300, 303 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) (Kaplan, J.)). A court may also consider “the length of the delay, the judicial and party resources that have been expended, and any tactical behavior evident in the plaintiff’s request for leave to amend.” *BNP Paribas Mortg. Corp. v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 866 F. Supp. 2d 257, 263 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (Sweet, J.).

II. LEAVE TO SUBSTITUTE THE PROPOSED PLAINTIFFS AND FILE THE PROPOSED AMENDED COMPLAINT IS PROPER.

Here, each factor weighs heavily in favor of granting Plaintiffs’ instant motion for leave.

A. The Proposed Amended Complaint Was Not Delayed.

“[A]bsent a showing of bad faith or undue prejudice,” delay in offering an amended pleading or substituting parties is not “a basis for the district court to deny the right to amend.” *Ruotolo v. City of New York*, 514 F.3d 184, 191 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *State Teachers Ret. Bd. v. Fluor Corp.*, 654 F.2d 843, 856 (2d Cir. 1981)). A motion to amend or substitute parties should be denied on grounds of delay only if the movant waited an “inordinate” amount of time to seek leave, the movant’s delay lacks “satisfactory explanation,” “and the amendment would prejudice other parties.” *Grace v. Rosenstock*, 228 F.3d 40, 53–54 (2d Cir. 2000) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Courts have granted motions to amend and to join parties filed after significantly prolonged delays, including delays that lasted *years*. *See, e.g., Rachman Bag Co. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 46 F.3d 230, 235 (2d Cir. 1995) (four-year delay); *Block v. First Blood Assocs.*, 988 F.2d 344, 350–51 (2d Cir. 1993) (four-year delay); *Contrera v. Langer*, 314 F. Supp. 3d 562, 575 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (Gorenstein, M.J.) (two-year delay); *BNP Paribas*, 866 F. Supp. 2d at 263 (six-month delay); *Duling*, 265 F.R.D. at 97 (two-and-a-half-year delay); *Margel v. E.G.L. Gem Lab Ltd.*, 2010 WL 445192, at *10 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 8, 2010) (Pittman, M.J.) (six-month delay); *S.E.C. v. Gonzalez de Castilla*, 184 F. Supp. 2d 365, 383 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (Sweet, J.) (three-and-a-half-month delay); *see also Richardson Greenshields Sec., Inc. v. Lau*, 825 F.2d 647, 653 n.6 (2d Cir. 1987) (collecting cases that approved amendments after multi-year delays); *Agerbrink v. Model Serv. LLC*, 155 F. Supp. 3d 448, 453 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) (Francis, M.J.) (collecting cases that approved amendments after significant delays).

Plaintiffs have filed the instant motion for leave less than three *months* after this Action was commenced for an eminently legitimate purpose. Plaintiffs' counsel have been engaged in an extensive investigation into the staggering, widespread violations of federal and state securities law by Defendants and other sellers of digital tokens. This investigation has included speaking with dozens of crypto-asset experts and industry insiders to understand the unique mechanics of Defendants' unregistered offering and retaining experts to assist with data analysis. This investigation reached its initial apex on April 3, 2020, when Plaintiffs' counsel filed eleven ICO-related putative class actions, including the Action at bar.

But counsel’s investigation did not stop there. Since April, dozens of digital token investors injured by Defendants’ misconduct, including the Proposed Plaintiffs, have reached out to Plaintiffs’ counsel seeking to join this litigation. The PAC is the result of that ongoing investigation. It substitutes the Proposed Plaintiffs and adds additional Blue Sky claims to reflect the nationwide scale of Defendants’ misconduct. *See Hinds Cty. v. Wachovia Bank N.A.*, 885 F. Supp. 2d 617, 632 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (Marrero, J.) (counsel’s ongoing efforts to gather information was a “good reason” to amend putative class action complaint); *Abbatiello v. Monsanto Co.*, 571 F. Supp. 2d 548, 552–53 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (Marrero, J.) (same). Here, there has been no “inordinate delay,” and there is a more than “satisfactory explanation” for why this motion is being filed now. *See Grace*, 228 F.3d at 53.

B. The Proposed Amended Complaint Does Not Prejudice Defendants.

Evaluating prejudice on a motion to amend and to substitute parties “involves a balancing process, weighing any potential prejudice to the opposing party against the prejudice that the moving party would experience if the amendment were denied.” *Agerbrink*, 155 F. Supp. 3d at 454 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Oneida Indian Nation of N.Y. State v. Cty. of Oneida*, 199 F.R.D. 61, 77 (N.D.N.Y. 2000)). “[P]rejudice alone is insufficient to justify a denial of leave to amend; rather, the necessary showing is ‘*undue* prejudice to the opposing party.’” *A.V. by Versace, Inc. v. Gianni Versace S.p.A.*, 87 F. Supp. 2d 281, 299 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (Leisure, J.) (quoting *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182, 83 S. Ct. 227, 230 (1962)).

“An amendment may be deemed prejudicial when, among other things, it would require the opposing party to ‘expend significant additional resources to conduct discovery and prepare for trial or significantly delay resolution of the dispute.’” *BNP Paribas*, 866 F. Supp. 2d at 273 (quoting *AEP Energy Servs. Gas Holding Co. v. Bank of Am.*, 626 F.3d 699, 725–26 (2d Cir. 2010)). Amendments that merely add or change legal theories but arise from essentially the same facts as the original pleading, for example, are generally not unduly prejudicial. *Id.* at 274. Even amendments filed in the middle of discovery that would require limited additional depositions or document productions may be appropriate. *See, e.g., De Jesus v. Subway IP Inc.*, 2018 WL 3442888, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. July 17, 2018) (Broderick, J.) (argument that “amendment will necessitate further discovery, including retaking the deposition and/or seeking additional vehicles of discovery of Plaintiff” did “not justify denying leave to amend”); *Contrera*, 314 F. Supp. 3d at 575–76 (same); *A.V.E.L.A., Inc. v. Estate of Monroe*, 34 F. Supp. 3d 311, 317 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (Francis, M.J.) (same); *Abbatiello*, 571 F. Supp. 2d at 553 (same); *see also Duling*, 265 F.R.D. at 101 (amendments that would require “motion[s] to be re-briefed, or ... new motion[s] to be submitted” may be filed).

The PAC does not prejudice Defendants at all. The merits phase of this Action is months away. Discovery, which is stayed pending the resolution of any motion to dismiss by operation of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 15 U.S.C. § 77z-1(b), has not begun. The Court has not yet entered a case management order governing discovery. One Defendant—Blumer—has not even appeared, and the

other Defendants have appeared only to enter the Stipulation, which absolves them of any need to contest the merits of this Action until approximately three months after the Court resolves the Lead Plaintiff Motion.

The PAC is also substantially less disruptive than proposed amended complaints courts have previously accepted, as it seeks only to add claims deriving from the same facts and circumstances alleged in the Complaint. *See BNP Paribas*, 866 F. Supp. 2d at 274. Permitting Plaintiffs to file the PAC at this nascent stage of litigation will not prejudice any party, cause any party to retrace its steps in discovery, or require re-argument of issues already decided. *See, e.g., Gonzalez de Castilla*, 184 F. Supp. 2d at 383 (granting motion to amend filed “before any scheduling conference or scheduling order, and before four of the nine defendants had even answered the original complaint”).

Proposed Plaintiffs and the Class face a prospect of significant prejudice if the PAC were denied. *See Agerbrink*, 155 F. Supp. 3d at 454. Plaintiffs’ claims under the Securities Act are timely because this action was commenced within “three years after [EOS] was bona fide offered to the public,” and within “one year” after a reasonable investor would have had notice that the EOS tokens were securities, 15 U.S.C. § 77m, based upon the April 3, 2019 release of the SEC’s “Framework.” *See* PAC ¶¶ 66–72. Even so, Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants may argue that Plaintiffs’ claims under Section 12(a)(1) of the Securities Act accrued earlier than April 3, 2019. The proposed Blue Sky claims that would be alleged through the PAC are directly responsive to these anticipated arguments, as the additional Blue Sky

claims in the PAC each provides for statutes of limitations that equal or exceed those provided for under federal law, and therefore will enhance the prospect of recovery by the Class. *See, e.g.*, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 8-1118(4) (“No person may sue under this section more than three years after the contract of sale”); S.C. Code § 35-1-509(j)(1) (same); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 21.20.430(4)(b) (same). Given that the earliest possible date any limitations period could have accrued is June 26, 2017, when the Offering Period commenced, the additional Blue Sky claims pleaded in the PAC that provide for three-year statutes of limitations (or longer) will be indisputably timely if filed before June 26, 2020, the Offering Period’s three-year anniversary. *See Pasternack v. Shrader*, 863 F.3d 162, 175 (2d Cir. 2017) (amended complaint deemed filed for repose purposes when motion to amend is filed); *Bensinger v. Denbury Res. Inc.*, 31 F. Supp. 3d 503, 508–09 (E.D.N.Y. 2014) (Gleeson, J.) (amended complaint deemed filed for limitations purposes when motion to amend is filed).

Many of the PAC’s Blue Sky claims offer further advantages for the Class over Section 12(a)(1) of the Securities Act. For example, several of the Blue Sky laws pleaded in the PAC provide for two-year limitation periods (which exceeds the notice period under federal law), *e.g.*, Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 36b-29(f); Mont. Code § 30-10-307(5)(a); Va. Code Ann. § 13.1-522(D), and others expressly provide for limitations periods triggered only by notice, *e.g.*, Cal. Corp. Code § 25507(a); Fla. Stat. § 95.11(4)(e); N.M. Stat. Ann. § 58-13C-509(J). While Plaintiffs are confident that *all* their claims are timely, adding further Blue Sky claims that are not subject to timeliness arguments is in the best interest of the Class. The prejudice “balancing,”

Agerbrink, 155 F. Supp. 3d at 454, therefore tips decidedly in favor of accepting the PAC and substituting the Proposed Plaintiffs as parties now.

C. The Proposed Amended Complaint’s Additional Blue Sky Claims Are Not Futile.

“The party opposing a motion to amend bears the burden of establishing that amendment would be futile.” *Brach Family Found., Inc. v. AXA Equitable Life Ins. Co.*, 2018 WL 1274238, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 9, 2018) (Furman, J.). “To overcome objections of futility, the moving party must merely show that it has ‘at least colorable grounds for relief.’” *Cano v. DPNY, Inc.*, 287 F.R.D. 251, 256 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (quoting *Ryder Energy Distrib. Corp. v. Merrill Lynch Commodities Inc.*, 748 F.2d 774, 783 (2d Cir. 1984)). Courts generally “will not deny leave to amend based on futility unless the proposed amendment is clearly frivolous or legally insufficient.” *DeWan v. Seideman*, 2017 WL 6048816, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 5, 2017) (Ramos, J.). “An amendment is not ‘futile’ if it could withstand a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6)” of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Brach Family*, 2018 WL 1274238, at *1 (citing *Anderson News, L.L.C. v. Am. Media, Inc.*, 680 F.3d 162, 185 (2d Cir. 2012)).

The PAC’s additional Blue Sky claims clear the “colorable grounds for relief” bar by a wide margin. *Cano*, 287 F.R.D. at 256. The Blue Sky laws cited in the PAC prohibit the sale of unregistered securities and provide for civil liability to injured purchasers. *See, e.g.*, Cal. Corp. Code §§ 25503, 25504; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 58-13C-509; Va. Code Ann. § 13.1-522. Each defines a security to include an investment of “money in a common enterprise with the expectation that [the investor will] earn a profit solely through the efforts of the promoter or of someone other than themselves.”

S.E.C. v. W.J. Howey Co., 328 U.S. 293, 298, 66 S. Ct. 1100, 1103 (1946); *see also Redding v. Mont. First Judicial Dist. Court*, 281 P.3d 189, 199 (Mont. 2012) (applying a more easily satisfied version of *Howey* test to Montana Blue Sky statute); *Nebraska v. Irons*, 574 N.W.2d 144, 150 (Neb. 1998) (same *vis-à-vis* Nebraska Blue Sky statute); *Consol. Mgmt. Grp., LLC v. Dep’t of Corps.*, 75 Cal. Rptr. 3d 795, 805 (Cal. Ct. App. 2008) (same *vis-à-vis* California Blue Sky statute).

The PAC alleges that Defendants sold EOS tokens without registering them as securities, PAC ¶¶ 66–68, and that EOS tokens are in fact securities under Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act and the applicable Blue Sky laws, *id.* ¶¶ 73–102; *see, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. § 77b(a)(1); Cal. Corp. Code § 25019; Mont. Code § 30-10-103(24); Neb. Rev. Stat. § 8-1101(15). As support for their contention that EOS tokens are securities, the Proposed Plaintiffs allege that EOS investors and Block.one were engaged in a common enterprise, as each investor’s profits were tied to those of Block.one, *id.* ¶ 81; that Block.one was responsible for supporting EOS tokens, *id.*; and that Block.one described the sale of EOS tokens as revenue used to return value to investors, *id.* ¶¶ 82–83. The PAC also alleges that EOS investors had a reasonable expectation of profits, *id.* ¶¶ 84–88; EOS tokens were expected to be traded and to rise in value, *id.* ¶ 88; and EOS tokens were expected to yield profits derived primarily from Block.one’s managerial efforts, *id.* ¶¶ 89–98. The SEC, moreover, has already concluded that EOS tokens are securities, found that Block.one violated the Securities Act through its unregistered sale of EOS tokens, and imposed a significant monetary penalty on Block.one for its misconduct. *Id.* ¶¶ 99–102.

Finally, the Proposed Plaintiffs have sufficiently triggered Blue Sky jurisdiction by alleging that their EOS transactions occurred within each of their respective States. *See id.* ¶¶ 15–19; *Fed. Hous. Fin. Agency v. Nomura Holding Am., Inc.*, 873 F.3d 85, 156 (2d Cir. 2017); *see, e.g.*, Cal. Corp. Code § 25008(a) (“An offer or sale of a security is made in this state when an offer to sell is made in this state, or an offer to buy is accepted in this state....”). Further, the Proposed Plaintiffs have standing to bring claims on behalf of absent members of the Class under those Class members’ Blue Sky laws, which all “generally prohibit the same conduct” as those directly applicable to the named plaintiffs. *Langan v. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Cos.*, 897 F.3d 88, 95 (2d Cir. 2018); *see also In re Asacol Antitrust Litig.*, 907 F.3d 42, 50 (1st Cir. 2018) (following *Langan*).

In any event, it is unnecessary at this early stage to litigate fully the substantive merits of the PAC’s claims. The Stipulation provides the Stipulating Defendants with a full and fair opportunity to move against the consolidated amended class action complaint contemplated by the Stipulation, after the Court resolves the Lead Plaintiff Motion. The merits of the PAC’s claims can be addressed in full after briefing and argument on a motion to dismiss, not in the context of this limited request for leave to amend. *See, e.g., Brach Family*, 2018 WL 1274238, at *1 (futility not grounds to deny amendment when the merits arguments would “be addressed … in due course” on a motion for reconsideration of an order of dismissal); *A.V. by Versace*, 87 F. Supp. 2d at 299 (“Any deficiencies in the pleadings can best be

considered in the context of a motion for summary judgment.”). There is therefore no basis to disallow the PAC on futility grounds.

D. The Proposed Amended Complaint Is Offered In Good Faith.

Finally, Plaintiffs move in good faith to substitute the Proposed Plaintiffs and file the PAC. *See, e.g., Berrio v. City of New York*, 2018 WL 2388537, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. May 8, 2019) (Lehrburger, M.J.) (motion to amend granted where defendant failed to establish bad faith). As explained above, *see supra* at 10–12, although the Stipulation permits Plaintiffs to file an amended complaint without opposition after the Court resolves the Lead Plaintiff Motion, the PAC’s Blue Sky claims will be in their strongest position if deemed filed now, as that will obviate certain arguments that Defendants are likely to advance regarding the potential expiration of limitation periods.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant their motion for leave to substitute the Proposed Plaintiffs as parties to this Action, to accept the PAC for filing as an amended complaint, and to update the caption.

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Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Philippe Z. Selendy

Philippe Z. Selendy
Jordan A. Goldstein
Joshua S. Margolin
Oscar Shine
SELENDY & GAY PLLC
1290 Sixth Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10104
pselendy@selendygay.com
jgoldstein@selendygay.com
jmargolin@selendygay.com
oshine@selendygay.com

/s/ Kyle W. Roche

Kyle W. Roche
Edward Normand
Velvel (Devin) Freedman
(*pro hac* pending)
Joseph M. Delich
ROCHE CYRULNIK
FREEDMAN LLP
99 Park Avenue, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10016
kyle@rcfllp.com
tnorman@rcfllp.com
vel@rcfllp.com
jdelich@rcfllp.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs